EXHIBIT 21

1	IN THE UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT		
2	FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS		
3	HOUSTON DIVISION		
4	SERTA SIMMONS BEDDING, LLC, § CASE NO. 23-03007-ADV ET AL §		
5	\$ HOUSTON, TEXAS VERSUS \$ FRIDAY,		
6	S JANUARY 27, 2023 AG CENTRE STREET PARTNERSHIP, S		
7	ET AL \$ 3:30 P.M. TO 4:38 P.M.		
8	SERTA SIMMONS BEDDING, LLC, § CASE NO. 23-09001-ADV ET AL §		
9	\$ HOUSTON, TEXAS VERSUS \$ FRIDAY,		
LO	S JANUARY 27, 2023 AG CENTRE STREET PARTNERSHIP, S		
L1	ET AL \$ 3:30 P.M. TO 4:38 P.M.		
L2	MOTION TO EXTEND THE STAY (VIA ZOOM)		
L3	BEFORE THE HONORABLE DAVID R. JONES UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY JUDGE		
L 4			
L5	APPEARANCES: SEE NEXT PAGE		
L 6			
L7	(Recorded via CourtSpeak)		
L8			
L 9			
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25

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.2	(Please also see electronic	appearances.)
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HOUSTON, TEXAS; FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 2023; 3:30 P.M.

THE COURT: Then good afternoon, everyone. This is Judge Jones. The time is 3:30 Central -- hold on, someone just raised their hand.

All right. Let me start over.

Today is -- the time is 3:30 Central, today is January the 27th, 2023. This is the Docket for Houston, Texas.

We have matters this afternoon in a set of adversaries. They are Adversary No. 23-3007, 23-9001.

Folks, what I would ask that you do, if you would make sure you make your electronic appearance. Obviously on my website it will only reflect the main case. Trust that I will move that to the Adversary. If you have a specific reason to appear in only one of the adversaries and not both, if you would indicate that when you do the electronic sign-in and when you first announce this afternoon, we'll make sure that we get that straight.

We'll have the audio up on the Docket. We'll put the audio — because we have to pick, we can't duplicate, so we'll put the audio file to the extent that you are interested in it, in Adversary No. 23-3007. Again, we'll put the audio of this afternoon's hearing in 23-3007.

As always, first time that you speak, if you would

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please state your name and who you represent. Really does
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    help the Court folks do a very tough job when they are
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    requested to make a transcript.
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              All right. I'd like to take a few minutes before
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    we get started and I would really like to hear from each of
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    the major constituents as to their goals this afternoon.
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    I've read everything that's been filed. I have my own
    thoughts. I have a ton of questions. Perhaps you-all have
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    thought through them. Didn't look like we made a lot of
   progress in the meet-and-confer, but that's just the way
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    that it goes sometimes.
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              But Mr. Schrock, let me ask -- let me start with
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    the Debtors. Are you the point person this afternoon, or
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    are you deferring?
              MR. SCHROCK: I am the point person, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. So again, just a couple of
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   minutes. And just as a general overview, --
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              MR. SCHROCK: Sure.
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              THE COURT: -- I would love to figure out an
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    efficient way to have only one adversary and not two. And I
    want --
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              MR. SCHROCK: Yes.
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              THE COURT: -- to think -- I had -- because I
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    quite frankly was trying to figure out what was going on.
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    want to especially thank Ms. Morrison for taking time to
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talk to Mr. Alonzo, because quite frankly, we were headed down a path. We were worried that there was something else wrong internally with the Clerk's Office, just given the amount of duplication. So I very much appreciate her spending time with Mr. Alonzo.

So you can tell me sort of where you think we're headed. I may interrupt you and I'll apologize beforehand for doing that. I just want to try to get us all on the same page.

MR. SCHROCK: Yeah, thanks very much, Your Honor.

And again, Ray Schrock, Weil Gotshal & Manges for both of
the Debtors. I'm here this afternoon with my partner, Alex
Welch, and also my litigation partner, David Lender. I
believe he's one of the boxes at least on my screen.

THE COURT: He is.

MR. SCHROCK: So Your Honor, we did have the meetand-confer. It lasted, I believe, a little over an hour. I
think it's always helpful -- even if we don't agree on
everything, it's always helpful to talk so we can understand
where everyone is coming from and see, you know, if there is
any common ground.

I do think that unfortunately, you know, there is some -- you know, from our perspective we're convinced that this matter must be heard in this Court. We filed a separate adversary to extend the stay just because it's

injunctive relief, but I think frankly it could be, you know, just a motion that we file in the initial adversary would be another way to do it to confirm that the stay applies or in the alternative to extend the stay, would be another way to handle it if we didn't want to have two adversary proceedings, but from our perspective -- and we made this clear in the supplement statement that we filed that, you know, these matters accord to the company.

There's no getting out of Chapter 11 we believe without doing this. We need to get on with it. We've got a very deliberate schedule.

I did see what Paul Weiss filed on behalf of the Defendants and, you know, some of the scheduling issues, and I think some of the litigation parties -- or the litigation partners at our respective firms, that had some dialog and back-and-forth about when we could actually have things heard, but I think there's very little doubt that, you know, in light of, you know, the fact that these are at heart contracts with the Debtors and we're deciding the claim, priority, and treatment of claims against the Debtors that these have to be in a separate court, having duplicate proceedings where we would have to monitor it and not have -- understand how our bankruptcy would even end.

And the indemnification brings this, frankly, full circle in my mind and you know, that's something that we're

very cognizant about when we even entered into the 2020 transaction. And of course, somebody is not going to enter into a transaction and just as Mr. Hermann's clients would have asked to be indemnified for entering into the transaction that they were proposing, these lenders did, as well.

But Your Honor, you're the one hearing the Chapter 11. Everybody is here already, even today. You know, we certainly feel that this is, you know, having this on the same track as confirmation of the Plan makes imminent sense. I know that the parties here are capable of doing that.

If we do have to have any initial proceedings while discovery is proceeding around extension of the stay, we will move as quickly as everybody needs to move on that. I know they proposed some dates in their letter. The only thing that was causing us any hesitation on just agreeing to those dates that they had suggested is I think that we had some issues with the witness availability if they want to depose Mr. Kempner (phonetic) on extension of the stay because he's going to be in court next week on another matter, but we can -- listen, we'll work through that.

I think that the stay issue is primarily a legal issue fundamentally in any regard, but I don't want to -- I don't want to sit here and just repeat what's in our

supplemental statement, Judge. We really do think that, you know, it is imperative we get going and we would ask the Court to enter the Scheduling Order and you know, we will work with the parties and we will do whatever we have to do to pull this across the finish line within the time that's required, but our paramount interest here is making sure that these core proceedings are heard before this Court and making sure that, you know, we walk out of here today with a schedule.

I mean, that's my goal is to say that we can have some type of Scheduling Order, or alternatively, if Judge, you say, listen, I want you guys to meet over the weekend and agree on the dates, you know, that fit within confirmation, we'll do it. You know, we'll -- but we need to get moving.

So that's what I'm looking for today and requesting humbly before the Court.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you one question. As I work my way through this and again, litigators are always going to work on things from every possible angle, because they're always worried about, what if I'm wrong about A, --

MR. SCHROCK: Sure.

THE COURT: -- I have to have position B fallback.

As I look at what -- at least what I think you're attempting

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    to do, is, one, you've got an issue -- at least I think --
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    that is a really important issue, did the agreements between
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    the parties allow the 2020 transaction to occur?
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              MR. SCHROCK: Correct.
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              THE COURT: And I don't think -- at least I
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   haven't read anything that suggests that the parties
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    disagree as to what happened in the 2020 transaction. Why
    does that --
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              MR. SCHROCK: I agree.
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              THE COURT: Why does that require discovery?
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              MR. SCHROCK: You know, Judge, I think it's
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    excellent point, you know?
                               This is a transaction where both
    parties, you know, were part of the competitive lending
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    process. Everybody was there. You know, everybody lived
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    the facts at that time, and I think that, you know, the
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    Debtors, literally we were negotiating with both sets and
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    then, you know, when we're dealing with just a contract
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    interpretation issue --
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             THE COURT: Uh-huh.
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              MR. SCHROCK: -- I know various parties that used
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    to need an expert report. I happen to think we don't for
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    something like that.
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              But you know, fundamentally, you know, I don't
    think there needs to be a lot of discovery. That being
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    said, we're sensitive to the fact that these -- that the
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   parties that have brought claims in different courts have
    said, "Listen, we want to understand, you know, the good
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    faith nature of, you know, your" --
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              THE COURT: So let me, if I could, I want to parse
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    this just a little bit with you.
              MR. SCHROCK: Sure.
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              THE COURT: I got that. I think that when you get
    to a good faith/bad faith argument, I absolutely -- I don't
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    think that is a legal issue. I do think that that is
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    entitled to discovery from both sides.
              But on the single issue of whether or not the 2020
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    transaction was allowed under the agreement, unless and
    until there's a finding of ambiguity, why is -- why is there
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    any discovery, I mean, at all?
              And again --
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              MR. SCHROCK: Judge?
              THE COURT: -- you know, read a few --
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              MR. SCHROCK: We agree with you.
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              THE COURT: -- read of few of these in my
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    lifetime. You know, I have not made it all the way through
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    this one. I mean, it's -- you know, I've had a couple
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    things to do since we were last together, so I've not made
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    it through 400-and-some-odd pages, but you know, if -- and
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    I'm also going to bet that not the entire 450 pages turns
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    out to be relevant.
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But why -- as a threshold issue, because it seems to me that it would tee up sort of the next branch of the decision tree, why isn't this one of those situations where there ought to be a motion for summary judgment or competing motions for summary judgment on that single issue?

Now, I don't know what that does to

Mr. Greenberg's comfort zone and at this point I hadn't

gotten to him, so I'm -- and I don't mean this

disrespectfully -- I don't care right now.

But in terms of moving this forward, why isn't that just a threshold issue that could be done relatively quickly? I mean, the last amendments to Rule 56 clearly allow for this. Why aren't we just taking that path? That will give everybody a view of at least how I see the world, and if there — if that generates some sort of review right, I don't — I'm still trying to think through. I think that would be interlocutory, but maybe not, maybe the parties would agree that it has some finality to it.

Again, don't know, hadn't thought all the way through that. But it just seems to me that we are a lot more efficient and focused if we pick sort of that threshold issue. And of course, this would be without anybody's rights to file a Rule 12 motion. I mean, I'm not trying to shortcut that process at all.

I think it can exist -- and I think they both can

exist. You know, I will tell you and again, I want -- you know I try to be as -- just as transparent as I can possibly be, I have thought a lot about this. I've looked at it. You know, it's a tough argument to argue that this just isn't a fundamental part of what I am required to do under the directive that I was given by Congress.

I think this goes to the heart of the findings that I'm required to make under 1129. I don't know how I did -- if I were doing my job, I don't know how I could make this decision without knowing the answer to this.

I've also got views on the stay issue. I know everybody went scrambling for Isgur's *Honx* opinion.

MR. SCHROCK: Yes.

THE COURT: I just believe that you can't -- you know, you can't use a procedure to circumvent the intent -- and again, I'm not criticizing anybody, but you can't use -- you can't use the process to circumvent what it's intended to protect.

And so you can't really allege that by trying to say, oh, well, we just want to pursue damage claims only against the lenders, that it doesn't affect the Debtor, the estate, and quite frankly what I'm required to do under 1129. I also think that it makes it really tough to meet the requirements under 1123. I think it makes it tough to meet the requirements under 1125.

I mean, it's going to be a tough argument. I'm going to hear it, but again, I'm just trying to be as transparent as I possibly can be. And I will tell everyone and I'm going to give you the opportunity to argue against it.

I know that parties wanted to respond to your motion to extend the stay. I've got the ability to do it on an interim basis and what I came out prepared to do -- just because of my own thoughts about how important this is to the overall process, I came out today prepared to -- however you want to put it, extend the stay, use my equitable power to stay, confirm at least on an interim basis that I think 362 applies -- I can go through all of the legs of that if I need to, but to do it for 60 days and then give everybody an opportunity to fully brief the issue.

Again, my only goal is to get it right, but I do think --

MR. SCHROCK: Yeah.

THE COURT: -- I mean, with the report I got that I have a district judge in New York that I don't even know if she knows that I exist. Maybe she does and she doesn't care. I mean, that's certainly her entitlement to do.

But I just think that this -- the path that we're on is going to lead to just a problem in one forum or another and I don't want there to be -- I certainly don't

want there to be competition of who can get a ruling first.

I want a District Court in New York to have full information when it makes decisions. I know that I want all of the information that I can possibly get when I make a decision.

So that's kind of where I came out. And again, just -- I'm trying to give Mr. Hermann the ability to focus on where he's going to try and push me.

But that's sort of where I am, just having read through everything. And again, --

MR. SCHROCK: Yes.

THE COURT: -- looking at the schedule -- and I promise I'll be quiet in just a couple of minutes. Looking at the schedule, that schedule is complicated to me. It's so hard for me to try to figure out what might and might not happen. You know, I would -- if you ask me what I would prefer to do -- and again, I'm going to -- you-all are the ones who have to work through this and again, I'm very sensitive to sitting where you-all are sitting.

You know, again, I try not to burden folks when I don't know the full impact of that burden. You know, my view is, is that we have a Disclosure Statement hearing date. You-all can work on that Disclosure Statement. We can have the Disclosure Statement hearing. If you want to make voluntary production and you want to voluntarily engage in discovery, you don't need my blessing to do that.

Once that Disclosure Statement is approved and we have a confirmation scheduled, you know, then parties can tee up what they think the issues are.

And again, my inclination is, is that I really think this threshold issue in the adversary -- and I think it's 9001, which is why I want to get confident as to which adversary we're talking about. I think it's 9001 -- is that we just deal with the threshold issue, again, which I think is a legal basis.

I know that one court said that they thought there was an ambiguity. I've read that specific provision and I'm going to respectfully disagree with that court. If someone wants to convince me that I'm bound by that, then I'll certainly hear that argument. But I've read the provision. I don't find it ambiguous at all.

I've lived in that world. I simply don't find it difficult at all.

MR. SCHROCK: Judge, you know, we actually really debated whether or not this -- you know, not to file any adversary and frankly just have confirmation of the Plan because that's the way we frankly think about. And we're perfectly happy to proceed. You know, brief the matter, make sure we're heading towards confirmation. We do want to make sure that there's a stay -- confirmation that there's a stay or extend the stay entered so we don't have competing

rulings, but you know, we're very much on the same page, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask: Mr. Hermann, do you want to go next?

MR. HERMANN: Sure. Thank you, Your Honor.

Brian Hermann with the Ad Hoc Group of First Lien Lenders, Paul Weiss Rifkind Wharton & Garrison, and let me also say I'm joined by Mr. Higgins from Porter Hedges, who I saw on the screen, but I don't see now. And my partner, Andrew Ehrlich, who is our litigation partner.

Your Honor, let me start -- and I want to address some specific -- and I will address some of the specific things that you just raised, but let me start with your first question, which are: What are our goals?

As I see it, our goals really are simplicity, efficiency, and making sure that our third-party litigation claims are preserved -- and those exist against the lenders as I said the other day.

We made a suggestion, Your Honor, that I think really makes this as simple as possible, which is the Debtors can go forward with their plan. There really does not need to be a contested matter in this case regarding the 2020 transaction and its validity, or the priorities that are specified in the Plan, and we think that that actually makes the Debtors' life very easy and we'll just pursue the

lenders elsewhere.

We think that is actually the simplest way to proceed.

They raised the indemnity and you touched on the indemnity. I actually think the indemnity is a red herring for a few different reasons. First, under their own Plan, Your Honor, the indemnity is an assumed obligation, and so they have basically presumed or they will take the position, I assume, although it's a little unclear from their papers, but I think they will take the position that the indemnity — or the contingent indemnity claim is not a feasibility issue because they're already willing to assume it and even if Your Honor were to hear the case and rule against us, if we were to take an appeal and prevail, they would have a Plan that I assume they would go effective with before the appeal, and take the risk that the company would have to pay out under the indemnity. So it can't be a feasibility issue.

So the way I look at it, we can pursue our claims for -- I'm sorry, Your Honor?

THE COURT: No, my fault. There was a delay.

I'll wait for you to finish. My apologies.

MR. HERMANN: No problem.

So the way I see it, we could pursue our claims against the lenders. The extent that there was a claim

asserted under the indemnity, that's not our claim, that's their claim, maybe at some point down the road pursuant to the assumption provision in the Plan, so there's nothing core about the litigation with us. Our claims would not be implicated in the bankruptcy from the perspective of the 2020 transaction. As I said the other day, we would be essentially treated as unsecured creditors that are entitled to whatever the Plan provides and we have whatever rights we have in that capacity.

But there's no need to decide the priority of our claim vis-à-vis the other lenders and the Debtor because that wouldn't be an issue in this case.

So I think that's an easy way to proceed.

The other think I would say about the indemnity is we don't know for sure, although presumably the Debtors and the favored lenders do, but we think there is substantial overlap between the lenders who would claim under the indemnity and the lenders who would take virtually all the equity up under the Plan.

And so it's really right pocket/left pocket. I don't think this is -- I don't think this is a big concern. So that's our response in terms of what we think is the best path forward.

If on the other hand, nobody wants to take us up on our offer, which to-date nobody has. We think the right

way to proceed is to first determine the 105 -- what they've titled as the "105 lawsuit." And figure out which court we really are going to be in.

Now I heard what you said about putting in place an injunction without necessarily responding, but I think that the threshold issue here is which court is to hear the litigation. And although they styled it as a 105 request, it's really a venue transfer motion. The action is to move to Judge Vela (phonetic). She does know about this case, as far as the Debtors could make them aware of it.

So the action was removed to Judge Vela. The appropriate procedure under the rules is to file a motion in that court to transfer venue to this court, which is their right and we don't take issue with that. But it's not to try to stay a litigation in New York court, only to bring it to this court. That is effectively what they want to do and that is a transfer of venue, that is not an extension of the stay or 105 injunction.

So we think we should brief that. We think we should have that heard and then based on the determination of whether it's a venue transfer motion or a 105 hearing, we will then know which court we're in, which I think is a very important thing to figure out as a threshold matter.

THE COURT: So let me -- if I could step in?

Because I don't want to forget these issues.

MR. HERMANN: Yes.

THE COURT: So if I were -- and I haven't yet done it, but if I were to agree with you on that issue, would you agree to a temporary stay until that issue was teed up appropriately?

MR. HERMANN: I think we would, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. It makes sense to me.

MR. HERMANN: But --

THE COURT: No, I got all of that and that's where I was trying to get to when I said that's where I came out. I read your schedule. If you think about our first hearing, you know, number one, if you remember, I questioned -- I asked you a question about whether or not you were waiving any claim that you had against the Debtor. You know me, I never ask anything unless there's something floating around inside my head -- and you said, no, we're going to take what we're entitled to.

And I think that that triggers an awful lot of responsibility on my part. You know, I've said it before, I'll say it again. I still think the Debtors are making a mistake in the way that they've handled the distribution of those two classes, but you know, they'll do whatever they're going to do.

I agree with you on the venue issue. If you remember, I think it was Mr. Schrock, I asked him if I was

going to see that lawsuit or both of those lawsuits at some future point in time, and he wasn't -- and appropriately so, he wasn't prepared to give me that answer at the first days.

But my inclination is that I don't disagree with you and timing may be an issue and my sense that we can proceed concurrently because I think those issues can get teed up and we are in a time crunch, you know, I considered the whole, you know, venue issue, motion to dismiss, all in the Rule 12 comment that I made, but I don't want -- and I'm not suggesting that anyone would do this, but I've also been around a long time -- I don't want courts being played off on one another. I don't want the process being used to try and gain a surreptitious advantage.

I mean, people try to get litigation advantages all the time and that's just fine with me. But I don't want geography and my lack of communication between a District Court in New York and a Bankruptcy Court in the Southern District of Texas to create an advantage or detriment to any party.

And so, you know, while we deal with that issue, if your folks are willing to agree to a temporary stay -- without prejudice to your right to make any argument that you wanted to make, that makes sense to me, and quite honestly it's where I was headed to begin with. Makes it a whole lot easier for you -- for me to give you a schedule

that is more in line with what your letter was requesting.

But I also don't think -- and I want to hear your thoughts on this. It seems to me that it's -- I'd like to hear your views on make the assumption -- this was without prejudice to anything you're going to raise or argue in the future. I'd like your view on the issue that I talked to Mr. Schrock about, is that dealing with the threshold issue of is the 2020 transaction prohibited by the agreement?

Is that Mr. Ehrlich's thing to handle? I saw you pointing, I saw him nodding.

(Laughter.)

MR. EHRLICH: Yes. Mr. Ehrlich will handle that that issue.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, for the Record, Andrew Ehrlich on behalf of the First Lien Ad Hoc Group.

With respect to that question, Your Honor, the question obviously is whether the 2020 transaction, whether the exchange that was undertaken constitutes an open market purchase under that agreement.

And while obviously, you know, it is an opinion,

Judge Vela in the Southern District of New York on the

Debtors' motion to dismiss LCN's complaint -- and counsel

for LCN, Mr. Lieberman is at the conference today and he can

speak to it from first-hand experience -- she concluded that

at a minimum the term is ambiguous. And that therefore, LCN had stated a claim, first for breach of contract.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. EHRLICH: And second, for breach of the covenant of good faith and fair dealing, and she reached that conclusion in part because her reasoning was that this privately negotiated transaction amongst parties was not — it was, you know, not an open market as that term is conventionally understood. Indeed, she cited to a memo published by the Weil Gotshal Law Firm defining open market purchase in stark contrast to the facts and circumstances here.

For her conclusion that it's ambiguous and therefore discovery of those facts and experts varieties were appropriate and indeed, that went on for approximately a year. In fact, discovery is very close to conclusion in that case.

THE COURT: Do you --

MR. EHRLICH: So -- yeah.

THE COURT: Do you think that I am bound by her determination?

MR. EHRLICH: Well, I think under principals of collateral estoppel, given that the Debtors were a party to that, there's certainly a strong argument maybe.

THE COURT: Well, so wait a minute. Collateral

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   estoppel doesn't affect me. I mean, the judge said, "I've
    read this."
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              MR. EHRLICH: So does the Debtor.
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              THE COURT: Well, let me finish my question, if I
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    could.
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              MR. EHRLICH: Sorry.
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              THE COURT: No, it's okay.
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              The question that I'm asking is: A judge says,
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    "Hum, I've read the agreement and I think there's an
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    ambiguity," and that determination is not final because it
   was in the context of denying a motion to dismiss. So
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    there's no finality to it. There's no res judicata issues.
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              And I read the agreement, and again, we all have
   our own views on contract construction and what principles
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   we apply, and we also have our own backgrounds and just
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   general commercial knowledge.
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              Do I get to look at that -- do I get to look at
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    that issue free of her determination?
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              MR. EHRLICH: I believe, although we'll have to
    consider this further, I don't believe as a legal matter you
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    are bound by it because it's not a final judgment, but it's
    certainly in our view influential and he's the only other
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   court we're aware of to construe this term in an analogous
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    lawsuit, which is the Supreme Court in the State of New York
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in the Fordwriters (phonetic) matter, reached a similar

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conclusion.

It's the same breach of contract and breach of covenants good faith and fair dealings.

THE COURT: So if we could, I want you to pull out the good faith and fair dealing, because I totally agree with you on that. Good faith and fair dealing is -- I'm not going to say never, 'cause that's hard to live in that world. Good faith and fair dealing most often is a factual intensive inquiry and requires discovery and understanding all of the circumstances. So I got that. I want to pull that out.

Just the issue, I want to focus on just the issue of whether or not the 2020 transaction was allowed by the agreement. I mean, you don't dispute what happened, right?

MR. EHRLICH: The transaction documents, you know, are what they are, they're --

THE COURT: No, but you're not asserting that there was some undisclosed side agreement or that there was a fraud afoot or anything like that? I mean, you got a set of documents and what you're complaining about is what the documents actually say, correct?

MR. EHRLICH: That's fair, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. So with that, why isn't it really important to everyone with the understanding that, again, I want you to make the assumption that I'm the

one that's doing it and I'm not trying to prejudice again any arguments that you may have against that.

But why isn't that a really critical step in understand where we're headed, to have my view on what I think about that? And why isn't that a -- why isn't that -- to be competing summary judgments, I don't think that's necessary. It can be a summary judgment and a response, because maybe you want to file your own summary judgment and say it violated the agreement. I don't know. I think you can do that in your response and cross-motion, but I'm not trying to tell you how to practice law. I really wasn't trying to do that.

But it seemed to me that that just -- that's really important, wouldn't take that much time, doesn't in any way stop or infringe because you both have ample support to pursue both a summary judgment avenue, as well as what I'm going to call the "Rule 12 avenue." And if we get to the point where I go, hey, you know, maybe I'm not -- maybe you've convinced me that I'm not the right one to hear this and that it doesn't impact confirmation. I told you that's going to be a steep hill to climb, just looking at it.

But maybe that's right, but at that point, you know, I don't see that there's been any loss in efficiency.

It just means that the person who may determine those competing motions for summary judgment is somebody other

than me.

MR. EHRLICH: Well, I guess, Judge Jones, one reaction as I listen to you is the question of whether this transaction is an open market purchase. It would seem to us would be dependent almost necessarily on a factual record — to whom it was offered, how it germinated, how it was negotiated, how it came to be, which it seems to us to be very, very hard to determine from the face of the document without a record.

THE COURT: So let me disagree with you there.

You have taken -- and I say "you" collectively. You have taken all sorts of positions that what they did was outside the contract. So you've already got a set of facts that you're relying on. I mean, that sounds to me a whole lot like a set of stipulated facts because you made your Rule 11 inquiry when you made all of those assertions, which means you've certified to me that you've made reasonable inquiry, you've done your due diligence, and here's where we are, so I don't see a factual dispute. You've -- we've already crossed that bridge in my mind.

But if I'm wrong, please tell me.

MR. EHRLICH: Well, I suppose, Your Honor, we would certainly be of the view that the transaction as we understand it from just the mechanics alone was not an open market purchase. It would seem that a complete adjudication

of that question would involve facts beyond the contract, but we certainly agree with you we could prevail on the four corners of the document.

THE COURT: Okay. But it seems to me -- and again, this would be without infringing upon your right to say that there's a factual issue present. I mean, isn't that what everyone does when they are trying to avoid losing a summary judgment?

I mean, they all go, "Oh, there's a factual dispute." That's always my fallback.

So this seems to me that once we get that threshold issue resolved, then again, I mean, it may very well be that the Debtors go, oops, we've got to come up with a Plan B. It may very well be that the lending group says, ooh, we've got to go to our Plan B.

But it just seems to me that we should exhaust that because I think everything else in that complaint in large part tees off of the answer to that question. I may be wrong, but just seems to me that it does.

MR. EHRLICH: Your Honor, may I raise a practical consideration?

THE COURT: I am all for practical issues.

MR. EHRLICH: If the Court is inclined to undertake a threshold motion practice, we obviously, you know, will work out a schedule and we'll do it promptly.

But you know, we have heard the Debtors say at both of these appearances thus far in the case that it's critical for them to adjudicate this issue in connection with confirmation. And if, in fact, that's where we end up, and obviously you've heard from Mr. Hermann, that's not our view of the world. But if that's where we end up, we don't want to be handicapped in litigating that issue.

And we think we should get started on document discovery and you know, there has been a whole litigation in the Southern District of New York where both the Debtors and the lenders have produced lots of discovery on precisely the issue here. And so our view is there is no burden to them in pressing the button and providing that discovery to us as early as next week, and if, in fact, you know, we have threshold motion practice and the Court determines that the term is at a minimum ambiguous, if not unambiguously preclusive of the transaction, then we don't want to be starting at square one at that point.

We'd like to get started and we'd like to start immediately, no matter what court we're in.

THE COURT: Got it.

Mr. Schrock, do you want to respond to that?
Mr. Greenberg, I haven't forgotten about you yet.

I'm just not ready to get to you.

Mr. Schrock?

MR. SCHROCK: Yeah, Judge, we'll do whatever we have to do, frankly, and whatever the Court thinks is appropriate to -- you know, to get this heard promptly. I do think that there's a question of, you know, what discovery is, in fact, appropriate, just -- you know, just frankly pressing a button on some prior discovery. I'm not sure, I'd have to defer to my litigation partners on that.

But I do just want to emphasize that I really think what would get away from here is because they said we just want money damages, that what we're talking about is the treatment of claims against -- in the Debtor's Plan. Like in order to say you're junior, you're senior, your claim's allowed, your claim's not -- I mean, this is all just -- it's the Plan.

And so I don't know how anybody says, let's go do this someplace else. It doesn't make any sense to me, and I just feel like we've torn ourselves into an adversary proceeding when it's really, you know, a Plan.

But I understand the adversaries, but I'm not saying -- the adversary is important for a lot of reasons. We want to get it done, but you know, I will have to defer to my litigation partners on the -- you know, the getting the discovery. If it's a matter of getting discovery out, we don't want -- that's not going to be a barrier. We'll do whatever we have to do.

THE COURT: So let me say this, is if there is -if there are agreements on discovery, I think I said
somewhere in talking too long that parties want to agree to
voluntarily make discovery on issues. I mean, you don't
need my blessing for that. You'll do whatever it is you
want to do.

What I'm looking at -- again, trying to be efficient -- and obviously if there are disputes, everyone knows I don't mind -- I don't mind discovery disputes. It's what I do. You also know what I do. You know, if there's an argument over interrogatories, we will go through them one-by-one and that will be the most painful thing for everybody, except for me. I enjoy it.

But that's why I'm here, but again, I want to focus on at least how I see the landscape as we sit here today. You've got a Plan. You've got a Disclosure

Statement. Maybe there needs to be tweaks made, maybe not,
I don't know. You've got a date for a Disclosure Statement hearing. I can't imagine with the sophistication of the folks that I've got involved in this case that that's going to be a big fight. You know, my view of Disclosure

Statements always was when I was a Debtor's lawyer, you want something in the Disclosure Statement, you draft it. I'm going to bracket it. These are the rants of a crazy person.

And I'm going to put it in the Disclosure Statement. I'm

somewhat being facetious, but I mean, that's just my view of that.

And so I can't imagine that that process is going to be that complicated, and then we can focus on confirmation. My belief, the only thing I'm relatively certain of, things are going to change. One way or the other, things are going to change.

With respect to the adversary, and I appreciate
Mr. Hermann's practical approach. I mean, he's a practical
and very talented lawyer, but I appreciate the approach, is
I do think that it's great if it's by agreement, is there
ought to be a temporary stay to allow proper briefing on why
I should or shouldn't extend the stay, use my equitable
authority to impose a stay, or find that 362 already
applies.

And again, my view isn't that different from

Isgur's on that particular issue. We've talked about it a

lot. I think we've actually spoken on it together.

And then the rest, Mr. Schrock, it would seem to me, you've got an avenue. Again, Rule 56 says you can file a summary judgment motion with a complaint if you want to.

MR. SCHROCK: Right. Understood.

THE COURT: And I just think that with the threshold issue, at least as I see it -- and again, I'm not asking anybody to agree with my view of the threshold issue,

is that once that's determined, people are going to have a much better idea as to what the risks are.

And one of the things you are all doing is you're all assessing risk and what opportunities that provides. I got that. But it just seems to me with that answer, then again, things will change and we can figure out what to do next.

To Mr. Ehrlich's point, if he want -- if there's targeted discovery that he wants to do -- and Mr. Ehrlich, I'm not putting words in your mouth, I'm just making something up. If there is targeted discovery that he wants to do on -- let me pick something that I don't think is an issue -- on valuation. It's a complicated case and I encourage parties to voluntarily exchange information on complex issues.

So if there's targeted information that the parties want to do in preparation for what they think might happen, again, you know the era that I went to business school in. I'm a decision tree kind of guy and I march down all of the branches. I think that's smart.

If there are disputes, happy to do that, but where I really wanted to focus -- Mr. Schrock, you want a schedule and I agree, you should have a schedule.

And my -- you know, we can do -- if you agree with the approach -- and I want you to tell me. If you don't, I

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want you to tell me that, too, but I'm going to trigger
everything off of -- you asked me what I came prepared to do
today. I'm going to trigger everything off of your filing a
motion for summary judgment on the issue of does the 2020
transaction -- or is it allowed by the parties' agreement,
or does it violate the parties' agreement, you can phrase
that question however you want. You know what I'm talking
about.
          MR. SCHROCK: Yes.
          THE COURT: And then, you know, I'll get a
response in 21 days, get a reply in seven days, and we'll
have a hearing.
          MR. SCHROCK: Okay.
          THE COURT: It seems to me that that will tell us
what the next step is and in the meantime, Mr. Hermann wants
to file a motion to dismiss or you want to file a motion to
transfer venue, those aren't mutually exclusive in my mind.
          MR. HERMANN: Your Honor, can I raise one other
practical --
          THE COURT: Of course.
          MR. HERMANN: -- consideration?
          THE COURT: Of course.
          MR. HERMANN: Thank you, Your Honor.
          You know, we raised this in our letter. We don't
have all the necessary -- I don't even know -- in the
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adversary proceeding for sure we don't have all the necessary parties because there are people who -- there are lenders who participated in the exchange in June 2020 who we know had sold since then and they're not appearing in the case today. They're not named in the adversary proceeding. We have John Does in our litigation. We now know who they are.

But we have said to the Debtors and to the favored lenders and I will say to you that if we're going to proceed down this path, we just want to know whatever ruling we get, if it's decided that this Court is going to make the ruling, affords us complete relief in the sense it cannot be the case that we go down this path, we prevail, and then some other lender who is not a lender today, but you know, was a lender in June 2020, comes in and says, well, that's not preclusive of me and they get a redo.

So we have to solve to that problem as part of whatever solution comes out of this.

THE COURT: So that was certainly on my list to talk about and I appreciate the way you explain it because I'm not sure I understood it when I read it in the letter.

Mr. Schrock, have you had time to think through that and digest it?

MR. SCHROCK: Well, just a couple of issues, Judge. I think some of the numbers they -- if I'm not

mistaken, some of the numbers they're coming up with or go down to the fund level rather than the institutional level.

THE COURT: Uh-huh.

MR. SCHROCK: So you know, it will be like several funds within one institution, for instance. You know, we have the term loan register. You know, I mean, this is not like it's a bond issuance or something, so we have a register, we have an agent. We can determine who the lenders were at the time. It's not that complicated and it's not 150 parties, okay? That's not -- that's certainly not the way we look at it.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. SCHROCK: I think you have to look at it within the institutions. I think that what they're looking at is just different, you know, but you know, I think that frankly Mr. Costa and Mr. Greenberg also can probably speak to that, you know, but obviously we want to make sure we have the right parties. Frankly the fact that the funds — you know, the loans that traded was one of our points around why we just need to decide this issue in the context of the Plan and an adversary proceeding. But you know, they probably should hit this issue for you, Judge.

THE COURT: Sure. So let me tell me how I am -- and I'm happy to hear that, but let me tell you how I thought through the issue, is that by me picking the issue

that I picked, it doesn't matter in my mind.

MR. SCHROCK: And I think the primary parties are here, that's for sure.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, it's -- the parties to the agreement are here and that's the important part in my mind, but again, could be wrong.

Let me do this -- and I'm watching Mr. Greenberg's thermometer just rise. He wants to go. I don't want to deny him --

MR. GREENBERG: Not at all.

THE COURT: -- the opportunity any longer.

Mr. Greenberg, and I'm just picking on you. Good afternoon.

MR. GREENBERG: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Scott Greenberg for the Record on behalf of the priority term loan lenders.

Your Honor, and I'm going to pass for the time in a minute to my partner, Mr. Costa, who has been patiently waiting for me. But look, I think our focus, you've read the papers, right? I'm not going to sit here on a Friday afternoon and repeat, you know, where we live. I think we live in a similar world with the Debtor in that we want to get resolution of these issues. We think they belong in front of this court -- courtroom, I think.

From what we've heard today, it sounds like we

should really focus on the process and the procedure to make that happen. And I think we could all do that in good faith and get that resolved hopefully amongst ourselves for Your Honor.

I do think there were a couple of procedural issues that Mr. Costa wanted to hit on while we're here, but obviously, Your Honor, you know, I have a lot of history as you know with the underlying facts in this case. So if Your Honor has any questions for me, I'm ready, willing and able to answer all of those.

But with that, I'll probably turn it over to my partner, Mr. Costa.

THE COURT: No. And thank you, and there may be a point in time where I do have a ton of factual questions, but again, the way I've kind of looked at this, I just -- I don't think it matters at present, but I'm happy to be proven wrong.

Mr. Costa, good afternoon.

MR. COSTA: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Gregg Costa for the PPL lenders.

And to address the main question the Court's been asking this afternoon, one, we think summary judgment is appropriate to tee up now and we had proposed doing that in just a couple of weeks and we can even do it sooner.

We do think it's the part of the agreement

unambiguously allowed this.

And I want to address a few things about the Judge Vela ruling. For one thing, we weren't a party to that case — only the Debtor was. Number two, in no way does the motion to dismiss have any preclusive or binding effect on another court. It's a preliminary ruling, so the Court is obviously free to rule on these issues fresh, and that's what we'll ask the Court to do. And we do think it's a legal issue of contract interpretation.

I also want to clarify, the Southern District of
New York's opinion did not put a thumb on the side of the
other lenders. Judge Vela recognized that our position on
open market purchase was rational because the agreement also
mentioned the possibility of an auction open to all. It has
to be contrasted with the more limited open market purchase.

So we've happy to tee that up as soon as possible.

I do want to emphasize, I'm newer to this case than many of the other lawyers, but in studying it, it's just hard to find a issue that is more core than the relative priority of we. That's one of the reasons bankruptcy courts exist is to have one central forum where like creditors can be treated the same.

And the stay power allows the Bankruptcy Court to centralize that dispute, prevent other courts from ruling in ways that are going to affect creditors who are similarly

situated in different ways.

And despite all the filing this week, despite all the talk this week, I don't think I've ever heard the other lenders dispute that this is a core proceeding.

So it is something that's appropriate for this court to decide. The Delaware Bankruptcy Court, in the PPC group opinion, recently concluded that a similar dispute about an up transaction was a core proceeding. Because it's core, it's something that should be decided in this Court.

And the final point I want to make is on the issue of the removal. Because it occurred post-petition and we do -- there's case law that says that's a violation of the automatic stay. At a minimum, it's debatable, it is arguable that it's a violation of the automatic stay, and that's where Judge Isgur's opinion in *Honx* comes in, relying on the Fifth Circuit's *Chestnut* decision to say authority had to be sought from Your Honor to issue that removal in a case once the automatic stay was pending.

So we think the removal was void. And your suggestion at a minimum a temporary stay on the Southern District of New York litigation is necessary. The one issue with that is if we do need to file for a venue transfer, and if we do need to file for a remand because the removal was improper, we need to sort out how those deadlines are going to be effective.

But I do think the 105 ruling is a more efficient way. The problem with the transfer is going to be a briefing schedule, we're going to wait for the Southern District of New York Court to rule. A 105 motion is a -- we think, a more efficient path for ensuring that this Court is going to be the Court to decide these core issues.

THE COURT: I got it and thank you.

Mr. Lieberman, you've got an awfully concerned look on your face. Did you want to be heard?

MR. LIEBERMAN: Well, we just filed a statement that joined the Ad Hoc First Lien Lenders' statement. I don't know if I need to step back. I'm Neil Lieberman with Holwell Shuster & Goldberg. I, along with my colleagues at HSG and John Sparacino, who I see on my screen, represents the LCM Lenders.

The LCM Lenders are across the platform CLOs that own about 18 million in face value of the first lien loans. We were not parties to the negotiations in 2020. We learned about the transaction when the market learned about the transaction.

And as CLOs, our investment -- our client's investments are in senior secured loans. And our clients felt that this decision -- and I think it's widely known, that the transaction was bad for that market and Mr. Schrock raised the question at the First Day Hearing, you know, why

were we fighting? That's one of the reasons. It's bad for our client's business.

We've litigated indications then. We obtained the favorable decision on the motion to dismiss. We think that it's at a minimum persuasive, and on the basis that it's just on its face a transaction that is, you know, heavily negotiated involving several -- you know, dozens of documents that need to be amended -- is not an open market purchase.

And I think the other thing we wanted to make clear is that we have -- you know, we -- the lenders, the preferred lenders or the favored lenders are not parties to our claims now and we understand that our case is stayed, but we do have timely claims against them.

And so whatever the Court decides in terms of where those claims should be heard, we intend to bring them.

THE COURT: All right. And so Mr. Lieberman, let me ask you -- and thank you for speaking up. You acknowledged that your particular litigation is stayed. Do I need to be worried about at present -- and you're free to change your mind. I'm not suggesting that this is trying to box you in.

Am I going to see an imminent motion for relief from the automatic stay? Is it you're going to wait and see what happens? And again, just trying to make sure that you

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have sufficient access if you decide to take action.
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              MR. LIEBERMAN: I'm not -- that is right now not
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   something that we're considering.
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              THE COURT: Okay. And with respect to -- let me
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   go down a path. Let's assume that I decide that I'm going
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   to hear at least the threshold question that we've talked
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   about today. Is that something that you are then going to
   want to intervene in the adversary for and participate, or
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   what would -- I mean, because you run the risk, obviously,
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    of being collaterally estopped, what's -- do you have
    thoughts about that?
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             MR. LIEBERMAN: We're parties to the adversary.
              THE COURT: You're parties? Okay. Got it. Okay.
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    Then you don't need to intervene on anything, my apologies.
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    I've read too much paper.
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         (Laughter.)
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              THE COURT: Okay. All right. Thank you.
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              Anyone else that I have overlooked that wanted to
   make comments?
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         (No audible response.)
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Hermann?
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              MR. HERMANN: Thank you, Your Honor.
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              I just wanted to -- Brian Hermann for the Record
    from Paul Weiss.
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              I just wanted to respond to a couple of points.
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One is I think it was Mr. Schrock who said all the parties are here. I just don't want to lose sight of that point.

All the parties are not here. There are lenders who participated in the 2020 transaction. They're not part of the Gibson Dunn group and they need to be part of whatever process we go down.

And I think since Mr. Schrock knows who they are,
I think the burden is probably appropriately on him to
figure out a way to get them into this process. That's
point number one.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. HERMANN: Point number two, Mr. Costa made the point that these are core -- I'm not going to debate it further, but obviously on the basis upon which (glitch in the audio), we don't agree with that.

Third, he cited to the existence of cases that suggest that the removal of violation of the automatic stay putting aside *Honx*, there are cases that suggest that is absolutely not a violation of the automatic stay.

THE COURT: Totally agree.

MR. HERMANN: And I want to make that clear.

THE COURT: Yeah, as I hope I conveyed last time and I'll do it again. The point that I was trying to make last time is that it's not a black-and-white issue. That's all I was trying to do. I think you have to look at what

the intent is and what the effect is.

So again, I totally agree with you.

MR. HERMANN: Thank you, Your Honor.

And then the last point -- well, maybe two more points -- is that I also wanted to make clear, like Mr. Lieberman's client, while some of our clients were participants in the negotiations in 2020, many of our clients were not. So we should not be thought of as monolithic in that respect.

And then the last point is at some point I take it we will address the process beyond the summary judgment process, if we go down that path with respect to good faith, fair dealing, and the rest of the claims.

THE COURT: Absolutely. At some point we have to.

It's just my whole belief -- and I haven't heard anything

that really convinces me otherwise today -- is that once we

get through that issue, it's just my belief that everybody's

assessment of what is a good claim, what is a bad claim, may

change. That's -- and at that point, you know, we'll have

better information. We can react to it and figure out an

efficient way to proceed.

So wasn't trying at all to push anything off into the corner or to say that, no, you weren't going to get ample opportunity to present whatever it is you wanted to with respect to that claim. I just think that that

threshold issue -- if I've looked at this right -- and again, I'm not saying that I have. It just jumps out at me as to the right way to go about this.

I just think that's going to change -- it's going to change, sort of, the landscape and in my mind that makes good sense.

Mr. Schrock, let me ask you -- you gave me a lot of dates and I've in a roundabout way saying, wow. I really don't like all of these dates, but as I told you before, I have a fundamental belief with these types of cases, you have to drive for speed. The longer it stays, the harder it gets.

What dates do you need from me so that we can proceed forward? Do you want to -- and let me give you options. One, you know, you already got some dates. If you need additional ones, I will give them to you to the extent that I can.

If you want to take what I've said today and talk to the constituents and see if there's consensus on additional dates or ways to proceed, while reserving all rights, I'm happy to do that, too.

Again, I have such immense respect for all of you that if you say, look, you know, Jones, you've done enough damage for one week. We want to go off and repair it ourselves. I would perfectly understand that.

MR. SCHROCK: Judge, I think probably the most productive thing is going to be for us to take what you've said, your guidance. We can put together a proposed schedule, get on the phone with the parties and you know, take everything you've said around the guidance for, you know, the 105 relief and you know, some of those issues, the temporary stay, and see if we can frankly hammer them out in light of your guidance and then come back to you in a couple of days. That would be my preference.

THE COURT: So I only have --

MR. SCHROCK: And in the meantime, I think if we want to have a stipulated stay order that we draft and present to you.

THE COURT: So I'm accepting Mr. Hermann's -subject to seeing the paper, I'm going to accept
Mr. Hermann's statement that it just makes sense to have a
temporary stay without prejudice to anything that may be
subsequently filed or defense that may be brought.

What I would like is I would like a separate stay order. I want it simple so that a district judge doesn't have to become a bankruptcy expert to understand it. And I would also like a paragraph to make it very clear that the Bankruptcy Court stands ready to answer any questions that the District Court may have and include my general chambers phone number.

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              And if anybody has an objection to that, I want to
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    know about it, but it just seems to me I want to make sure
    the District Court understands that I am very happy to
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    answer any question to make sure that we don't create
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    problems for you-all. Because at the end of the day, if
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    there are problems, it's going to be on your shoulders to go
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    fix.
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              MR. SCHROCK: Understood. Yeah, we can definitely
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    do that.
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              THE COURT: So let me ask, today is Friday.
    can't remember if I'm seeing any of this group on Sunday,
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    Monday, and Tuesday. Any GWG takers here?
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        (No audible response.)
              THE COURT: All right. So you don't --
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              MALE SPEAKER:
                            No.
              THE COURT: All right. So I am scheduled right
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   now to be in New York Sunday, Monday and Tuesday for a
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   mediation. Doesn't mean I can't -- I will have all of my
   mobile equipment, so I can set up and have a virtual
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    courtroom. Obviously, you know, I get distracted when I'm
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    doing that.
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              Is Wednesday too late, or would you like to do it
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   Monday or Tuesday?
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              MR. SCHROCK: I just -- you cut out on my phone,
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    Your Honor, when you said the day. I'm sorry.
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              THE COURT: Oh, my apologies. So I am in New York
    for the GWG mediation the 29th, the 30th, and the 31st.
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    That's Sunday, Monday and Tuesday.
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              The question that I asked was is Wednesday too
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    late to for us to get back together, or would you like to do
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   it Monday or Tuesday?
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             MR. SCHROCK: Your Honor, I think just to give the
   parties a couple of days, frankly, to work through this, I
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   would suggest, you know -- and I'm open to the other
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   parties. I'm certainly expressing a view here obviously,
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   but you know, Tuesday seems to make sense to me to be back
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   in front of you and at least we can hammer out -- we can try
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   and get something out here over the next, you know, 24 hours
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   or so and then we can talk about it for a day or two.
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             But otherwise, we could be there Wednesday, as
   well, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Wednesday is obviously easier for me,
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   but again, I told you I wouldn't be the problem. If you
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    tell me that everybody wants us on Tuesday, then you know,
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    I'll tell 100 people that Ray Schrock is stopping the
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   mediation so that we can have a hearing.
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             MR. SCHROCK: No, no, no. I can take a hint,
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    Judge. How about Wednesday? Let's go with Wednesday.
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              THE COURT: How about Wednesday at noon?
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             MR. SCHROCK: Okay, very good.
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             THE COURT: Or Wednesday at 9:00. You can have
2
   your pick.
             MR. SCHROCK: Wednesday at noon sounds a lot
 3
 4
   better, Judge.
 5
              THE COURT: And just so that we're all clear on
 6
   the phone, Wednesday noon Central. So that would be
7
    1:00 o'clock for most of you.
8
             MR. SCHROCK: Understood. Thanks very much, Your
 9
   Honor.
10
             We also -- before I forget, we also wanted to --
   we spoke to your chambers just about moving the second day
11
   hearing for all matters, I think other than the utilities
12
   motion, to February 28th and I believe that that was
13
14
   acceptable to your --
              THE COURT: To my Associate Judge Alonzo? He sent
15
   me an email telling me what the proposed schedule was. It's
16
17
    just fine with me. If you worked that out with him, it's
18
   just fine.
19
             MR. SCHROCK: Okay. Very good, Judge. We'll make
20
   sure that that gets appropriately noticed. We'll let the
21
    other parties know. We'll send around the phone about that
22
   as well.
23
              THE COURT: All right. Anything else we need to
   do this afternoon?
24
25
         (No audible response.)
```

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1
              THE COURT: All right. When you get the stay
2
   order done, if you would just alert Mr. Alonzo and it
 3
   doesn't matter whether it's later today, Saturday or Sunday,
 4
   if you just shoot him a text or an email, I will turn that
 5
    round.
 6
              And again, I want the stay order to be simple so
7
   that the District Court can understand it and I also want
8
   you to promptly -- however it is that that particular judge
9
   accepts things, get that on file in the docket so that she
10
   knows that it's there.
11
              MR. SCHROCK: Very good.
12
              THE COURT: All right.
13
              MR. SCHROCK: We will do, Your Honor.
              THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
14
15
              And with that, everyone have a good weekend.
16
   We'll be adjourned.
17
         (The parties thank the Court.)
18
         (Hearing adjourned at 4:38 p.m.)
19
20
21
22
23
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25
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1
               I certify that the foregoing is a correct
 2
    transcript to the best of my ability from the electronic
 3
    sound recording of the ZOOM/video/telephonic proceedings in
 4
    the above-entitled matter.
 5
    /S/ MARY D. HENRY
 6
    CERTIFIED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
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    JUDICIAL TRANSCRIBERS OF TEXAS, LLC
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    JTT TRANSCRIPT #66787
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    DATE FILED: JANUARY 31, 2023
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